

Algeria

Country name	Algeria
State title	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Name of citizen	Algerian
Official languages	Arabic (ara) and Tamazight ¹ (ber) ²
Country name in official languages (Romanization)	الجزائر (Al Jazā'ir) = Arabic ⵍⵣⴰⵢⴻⵔ (Lezayer) = Tamazight (Tifinagh script & BGN/PCGN Romanization) Lezzayer = Tamazight Roman script
State title in official languages (Romanization)	الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية (Al Jumhūrīyah al Jazā'irīyah ad Dīmuqrāṭīyah ash Sha'bīyah) = Arabic ⵜⴰⵎⴳⴷⴰⵢⵜ ⵜⴰⵖⴻⵔⴼⴰⵏⵜ ⵜⴰⵣⴻⵢⴻⵔⵉⵜ ⵜⴰⵎⴳⴷⴰⵢⵜ (Tagduda Tamgdayt Taghrfant Tadzayrit) = Tamazight (Tifinagh script & BGN/PCGN Romanization) Tagduda tazzayrit tamagdayt tayerfant = Tamazight Roman script ³
Scripts	Roman, Arabic and Tifinagh
Romanization System	BGN/PCGN Arabic Romanization System BGN/PCGN Neo-Tifinagh Romanization System
ISO-3166 code (alpha-2/alpha-3)	DZ/DZA
Capital city - Roman script (Conventional name)⁴	Alger (Algiers)
Capital in official languages	الجزائر (Al Jazā'ir) = Arabic ⵍⵣⴰⵢⴻⵔ (Dzayr) = Tamazight (Tifinagh script & BGN/PCGN Romanization) DZAYER TAMANEXT = Tamazight Roman script
Area / Population	2,381,740 sq km / 47,022,473 (2024 est.) ⁵

Introduction

Algeria is the largest country in Africa. Located in the North African region known as the Maghreb⁶, it has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea and shares land borders with Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Niger, Mali, Mauritania and the disputed territory of Western Sahara.

¹ Formerly known as Berber. Also known as Tamaziyt, Amazigh or Amazighe.

² ISO 639 codes are given for languages mentioned in this Factfile.

³ The word order for the state title differs on Tifinagh and Roman Tamazight sources.

⁴ For recommended by PCGN for cartographic products.

⁵ <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/algeria/factsheets/>

⁶ The name Maghreb (Romanized-Arabic: Al Maghrib), derived from the Arabic word *gharb* (meaning 'west'), applies to the Arabic-speaking area of northwest Africa, generally including Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and the disputed territory of Western Sahara.

The majority of the population centres are located in the north of the country, the south being part of the Sahara Desert.

Algeria's name derives from the name of its capital city, Algiers, which in turn is derived from the Arabic, *Al Jazā'ir*, meaning 'the islands'. Both Algeria and Algiers are called *Al Jazā'ir* in Arabic. The French-language names Algérie & Alger may also be encountered.

French colonisation began in 1830. From 1848 until independence in 1962, France administered Algeria as an integral part and *département* of France. The Algerian War between France and the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) from 1954 to 1962, led to Algeria winning its independence from France.

Geographical names policy and sources

Algeria's national mapping authority is the [National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing](#) (fra: Institut National de Cartografie et de Télédétection). Algeria produces Roman-script mapping, on which geographical names are written in a French-style orthography. PCGN recommends that HMG uses the names taken from official Algerian Roman-script sources, retaining all diacritical marks and hyphens, and replicating the capitalisation on the source, which is not always consistent. It is usual in Algerian Roman-script toponyms to capitalise the first letter of each word, with the exception of medial link words, such as the Arabic definite article (el) or the French preposition 'de'. For example, El M'Ghair, Dar el Beïda, Baie d'Alger. The assimilation of the Arabic definite article in pronunciation is sometimes replicated in Roman script, e.g. Ech Chlef.

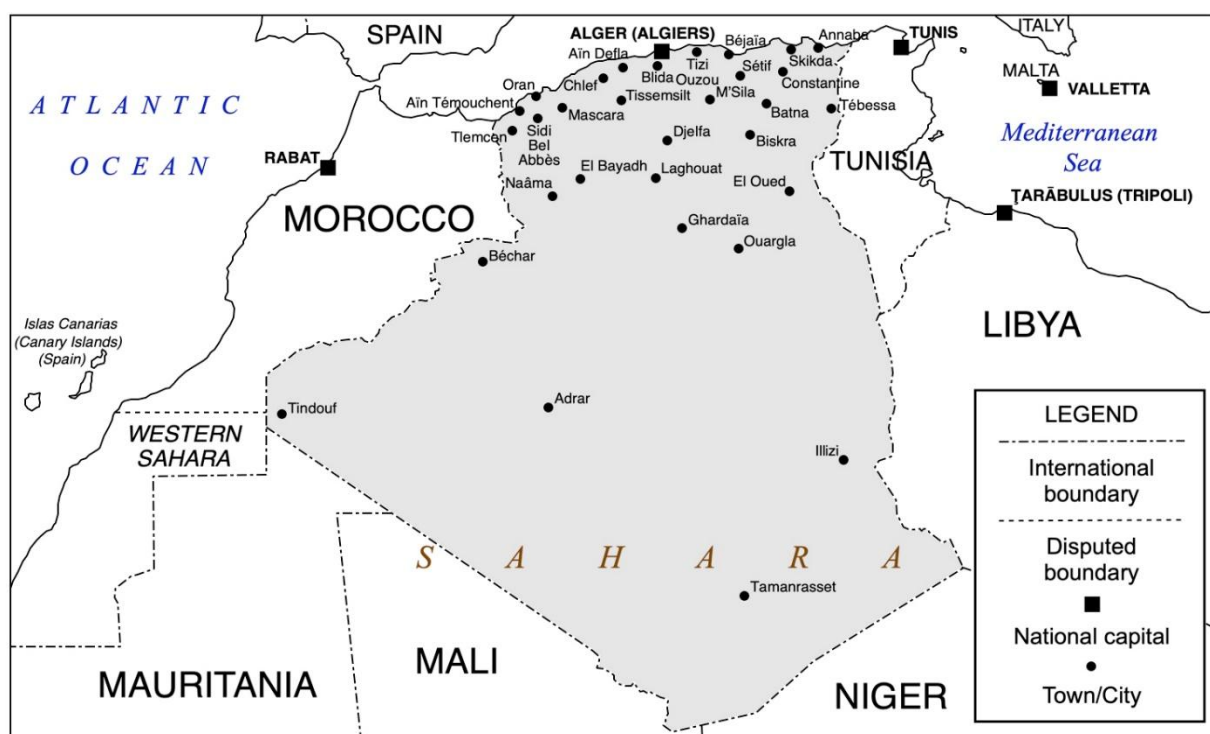
Algerian toponyms may have their origins in Arabic, French or Tamazight. They may contain generic terms from any of these languages, for example:

- Toponyms containing French terms: Baie d'Alger, Cap Bougaroum, Mosquée Sidi Abderrhamane
- Toponyms containing Arabic generic terms written in a French-style: Bab El Oued, Chott El-Beïda, Ras Attia, Aïn Defla
- Toponyms containing Tamazight generics: Tizi Ouzou, Adrar
- More than one language may be combined in a single toponym, e.g. Grand Erg Occidental – Arabic generic (erg) with French adjectives.

Road signs tend to show both Arabic and Roman script. Tamazight increasingly appears on signs. It is commonly written in Roman script in Algeria, although usage of the Neo-Tifinagh alphabet is increasing.

Other sources that can be used include the [Africa Geoportal](#) and the US [Geonet Names Server](#) (GNS).

Map of Algeria



Map produced by PCGN for illustrative purposes only, and is not to be taken necessarily as representing the views of the UK government on boundaries or political status.

Languages

Arabic and Tamazight are the official languages of Algeria. Algerian toponyms may have their origins in either of these languages, or in French. In Algeria, Arabic is written using Perso-Arabic script, while Tamazight may be written in Tifinagh script or in Roman script, with additional characters. Representing words of Arabic origin in Tifinagh script or Tamazight names in Arabic script can be problematic, due to the different phonemes and alphabets used by the two languages, and this results in inconsistent spellings for some Algerian toponyms.

Language can be a politically, socially and ideologically contentious issue in Algeria. Following independence, the government promoted a single Arab national Algerian identity, based on the Arabic language. As part of this policy, use of Tamazight languages was discouraged and suppressed. However, Tamazight was recognised as a national language in 2002 and made co-official with Arabic in 2016.

Arabic

Official government documentation in Algeria tends to be available in Arabic and French. Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is used for written purposes. It is written from right to left, in Perso-Arabic script. Modified Arabic characters may be used to represent phonemes not present in the standard

Arabic alphabet, e.g. ث (Unicode: 06A8) for /g/. MSA differs significantly from the spoken Arabic language in Algeria. Approximately 70% of people in Algeria speak Algerian Arabic (arq), known as *Darja*, *Derja* or *Darija*. Hassaniya Arabic (mey) is spoken by approximately 11% in the west of the country, near the border with Mauritania.

French

French remains widely used in Algeria, a legacy of French colonization, it functions as the *de facto* lingua franca of Algeria. French also influences the orthography used to write geographical names in Roman script. For example, the digraph ‘dj’ is used to represent the Arabic letter *jīm* (ج), while ‘ch’ is used to represent shin (ش), which would be romanized in a more anglophone style as ‘j’ and ‘sh’ respectively according to the BGN/PCGN Arabic Romanization System.

Amazigh languages⁸

Tamazight (ber) is a branch of the Afroasiatic language family, whose languages are closely related but mutually unintelligible. In Algeria, Tamazight may be written in Tifinagh script or in Roman script, with additional characters (see page 5). The Tifinagh script used in Algeria contains some additional characters, not part of the Moroccan Neo-Tifinagh alphabet. Tifinagh characters used in the Tuareg alphabet may also be found in Algeria. The BGN/PCGN Neo-Tifinagh Romanization System makes provision for the romanization of some of these characters.

Additional characters found in Algerian toponyms include:

- The Tifinagh character ⵓ (U+2D35), romanized as ŭ (U+01E7) in the BGN/PCGN Romanization System, is used in Algeria in addition to the standard Moroccan Neo-Tifinagh alphabet.
- Several characters used in Algerian Tifinagh are not yet included in the BGN/PCGN Neo-Tifinagh Romanization System:
 - ⵓ (U+2D32), provisionally romanized as ‘bh’ in this Factfile
 - ⵔ (U+2D5D), provisionally romanized as ‘th’ in this Factfile
 - ⵓ (U+2D52), provisionally romanized as ‘p’ in this Factfile
- The Tuareg character ⵓ (U+2D57), romanized in this Factfile as ‘gh’

The principle Amazigh languages spoken in Algeria include Kabyle (kab), spoken in the Kabylie region, and usually written in Roman script; Tamasheq (tmh), spoken by the Tuareg people in the south, and usually written in a version of the Tifinagh alphabet⁹; and various Shawiya (Chaouia – shy) languages.

In 1972, Mouloud Mammeri, an Algerian anthropologist and linguist, published a Tamazight grammar, in Tamazight. He used a Latin-based alphabet and defined orthographic rules, which became the standard for writing Tamazight in Roman script. Use of the Tifinagh alphabet to write Amazigh languages is increasing in Algeria.

Tifinagh fonts can be downloaded at: <http://www.ircam.ma/fr/index.php?soc=telec>¹⁰

⁷ See [BGN/PCGN Arabic Romanization System](#) for romanization of modified Arabic characters.

⁸ Formerly known as Berber; this former name is now considered derogatory, and the people should be called Amazigh and their language Amazigh or Tamazight.

⁹ <https://www.omniglot.com/writing/tamasheq.htm>

¹⁰ Please note that the identification of a particular font does not represent an endorsement of any specific product or manufacturer.

Inventory of characters (and their Unicode encodings¹¹):

The BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic contains the following letter-diacritic combinations in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script¹²:

Upper case character	Unicode encoding	Lower case character	Unicode encoding
Á	00C1	á	00E1
Ā	0100	ā	0101
Ḍ	1E10	ḍ	1E11
Ḥ	1E28	ḥ	1E29
Ī	012A	ī	012B
Ş	015E	ş	015F
Ṭ	0162	ṭ	0163
Ū	016A	ū	016B
Ẓ	005A+0327*	ẓ	007A+0327*
‘	2018 or 02BB	’	2019 or 02BC

*Note, the z + cedilla is not available as a single encoding.

The BGN/PCGN Romanization system for Neo-Tifinagh contains the following letter-diacritic combinations in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script. Some of these characters may also be used in Algerian Roman script Tamazight (see below for other characters used in Roman script):

Upper case character	Unicode encoding	Lowercase character	Unicode encoding
Ḍ	1E0C	ḍ	1E0D
G ^w	0047+02B7	g ^w	0067+02B7
Ḥ	1E24	ḥ	1E25
K ^w	004b+02B7	k ^w	006B+02B7
Ṛ	1E5A	ṛ	1E5B
Ş	1E62	ş	1E63
Ṭ	1E6C	ṭ	1E6D
Ẓ	1E92	ẓ	1E93
‘	2018	’	02B7
Ğ	01E6	ğ	01E7

¹¹ See www.unicode.org

¹² Characters can be manually input into Microsoft Word documents by typing in these character codes and then holding down the ALT key and pressing /x/. The code will change to the required character. The letter can be copied and pasted into other programmes if required. Alternatively, the ‘Insert – Symbol’ command can be used; the code can be entered into the ‘Character code’ box which will show the corresponding letter. A GeoNames Soft-Copy Keyboard can be downloaded from the NGA website and used to enter the required letter-diacritic combinations for a particular region:

<https://geonames.nga.mil/geonames/GNSHome/services.html>

Characters used in **Roman-script Tamazight** in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman alphabet:

Upper-case character	Unicode encoding	Lower-case character	Unicode encoding
ⵍ	0194	ⵏ	0263
ⵎ	0190	ⵏ	025B
ⵏ	01E6	ⵏ	01E7

French contains the following letter-diacritic combinations in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script. These may be encountered in Algerian Roman-script spellings of geographical names:

Upper-case character	Unicode encoding	Lower-case character	Unicode encoding
À	00C0	à	00E0
Â	00C2	â	00E2
Ç	00C7	ç	00E7
È	00C8	è	00E8
É	00C9	é	00E9
Ê	00CA	ê	00EA
Ë	00CB	ë	00EB
Î	00CE	î	00EE
Ï	00CF	ï	00EF
Ô	00D4	ô	00F4
Œ	0152	œ	0153
Ù	00D9	ù	00F9
Û	00DB	û	00FB
Ü	00DC	ü	00FC
ÿ *	0178	ÿ *	00FF

* rarely encountered

Administrative structure

At first-order administrative level (ADM1), Algeria is divided into 58 wilayas (English: province). The long form names for the wilayas are formed by adding the generic term before the specific, e.g. Wilaya In Guezzam. The French preposition 'de' is sometimes included e.g., Wilaya d'Alger. The wilayas are further subdivided into daïras (English: district) at ADM2 level and baladiyas (English: municipality; French: commune). Each wilaya is named after its administrative seat.

In December 2019, ten new wilayas were created bringing the total from 48 to 58. The new wilayas are In Guezzam, In Salah, Bordj Badji Mokhtar, Djanet, Béni Abbès, Timimoun, El Meniaa, El M'Ghair, Touggourt and Ouled Djellal.

Algeria is reportedly considering a revision of its administrative structure.

A table listing the wilayas Algeria can be found on the next page.

Wilayas (ADM1s) of Algeria

Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight ¹³ (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code ¹⁴	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
Adrar	أدرار (Adrār)	ⵓⴰⵔⵓⵔ (Adrar)	Adrar	DZ-01	Adrar	27°52'15"N 00°58'04"W
Chlef	الشلف (Ash Shlaf)	ⵝⵝⵉⵍⵉ (Chchlf)	Chlef	DZ-02	Chlef	36°09'55"N 01°20'04"E
Laghouat	الأغواط (Al Aghwāt)	ⵍⵉⵖⵓⵎⵓⵔ (Leghwaṭ)	Laghouat or Leywaṭ	DZ-03	Laghouat	33°48'00"N 02°51'55"E
Oum El Bouaghi	أم البواقي (Umm al Buwāqī)	ⵓⵎ ⵉⵍ ⵔⵓⵎⵉⵔⵉ (Um el Bwaqi)	Oum El Bouaghi or Um El Buwaghi	DZ-04	Oum El Bouaghi	35°52'31"N 07°06'49"E
Batna	باتنة (Bātnah)	ⵜⴰⵏⵜⴰⵏⵜ (Tbatent)	Batna	DZ-05	Batna	35°33'19"N 06°10'43"E

¹³ Due to a historic lack of standardisation for Tamazight language and orthography, multiple spellings of a single toponym may be found in Tifinagh and Tamazight Roman script. Additional examples are included for information.

¹⁴ The ISO subdivision codes are based on the numbers used by Algeria.

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Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight ¹³ (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code ¹⁴	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
Béjaïa	بجاية (Bajāyah)	ⵓⵔⵉⵙⵉⵔ (Bhgayeth) or ⵓⵔⵉⵙⵉⵔ (Bgaye)	Béjaïa	DZ-06	Béjaïa	36°45'21"N 05°05'04"E
Biskra	بسكرة (Biskrah)	ⵓⵔⵉⵙⵉⵔ (Biskra)	Biskra	DZ-07	Biskra	34°51'01"N 05°43'41"E
Béchar	بشار (Bashār)	ⵓⵔⵉⵙⵉⵔ (Bchchar) or ⵓⵔⵉⵙⵉⵔ (Bechar)	Bechar	DZ-08	Béchar	31°37'00"N 02°13'00"W
Blida	البلدية (Al Balīdah)	ⵓⵔⵉⵙⵉⵔ (Leblida)	Blida or Leblida	DZ-09	Blida	36°28'12"N 02°49'40"E
Bouira	بويرة (Buwīrah)	ⵓⵔⵉⵙⵉⵔ (Tubiret)	Tubiret	DZ-10	Bouira	36°22'30"N 03°54'07"E
Tamanrasset	تمنراست (Tamanrāsīt)	ⵓⵔⵉⵙⵉⵔ (Tamenghest) or ⵓⵔⵉⵙⵉⵔ (Tmnggst) ¹⁵	Tamenyast	DZ-11	Tamanrasset	22°47'06"N 05°31'22"E

¹⁵ Tamasheq alphabet

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Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight ¹³ (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code ¹⁴	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
Tébessa	تبسة (Tabasah)	ⵜⴰⵔⴰⵙⴰ (Tbessa) or ⵜⴰⵔⴰⵙⴰ (Tibst)	Tibest or Tebest	DZ-12	Tébessa	35°24'15"N 08°07'27"E
Tlemcen	تلمسان (Tilimsān)	ⵜⴰⵍⴰⵎⴰⵙⴰⵏ (Tilimsan)	Tlemsan	DZ-13	Tlemcen	34°52'42"N 01°18'54"W
Tiaret	تيارت (Tiyārat)	ⵜⴰⵔⴰⵔⴰ (Tyart)	Tyaret	DZ-14	Tiaret	35°22'16"N 01°19'01"E
Tizi Ouzou	تيزي وزو (Tizī Wazū)	ⵜⴰⵣⴰⵣⴰⵢⵔⴰⵢⵔⴰ (Tizi Wezzu)	Tizi Uzzu or Tizi Wezzu	DZ-15	Tizi Ouzou	36°42'43"N 04°02'45"E
Alger	الجزائر (Al Jazā'ir)	ⵍⴷⴰⵢⵔ (Ldzayr)	Lezzayer	DZ-16	Alger (Algiers)	36°45'47"N 03°03'02"E
Djelfa	الجلفة (Al Jalfah)	ⵎⴰⵊⴰⵎⴰ (Djelfa)	Djelfa/ Ġelfa	DZ-17	Djelfa	34°40'22"N 03°15'47"E
Jijel	جيجل (Jījal)	ⵍⴰⵖⴰⵢⵍ (Ighil) or ⵍⴰⵖⴰⵢⵍ (Gili)	Jijel or Ġigēl	DZ-18	Jijel	36°49'13"N 05°45'52"E

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Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight ¹³ (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code ¹⁴	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
Sétif	سطيف (Saṭīf)	ⵙⵟⵉⴼ (Ṣṭif)	Setif/Sḍif	DZ-19	Sétif	36°11'28"N 05°24'49"E
Saïda	سعيدة (Sa'īdah)	ⵙⵉⵢⴷⴰ (S'ida) or ⵙⵙⵉⵢⴷⴰ (Ss'ida)	Seida or Sseida	DZ-20	Saïda	34°49'49"N 00°09'06"E
Skikda	سكيكدة (Skīkdah)	ⵙⵓⵕⵓⵎⵓⵏⵓⵢⵔ (Skikda)	Skikda	DZ-21	Skikda	36°52'34"N 06°54'33"E
Sidi Bel Abbès	سيدي بلعباس (Sīdī Bil'abbās)	ⵙⵉⵢⴷⴰ ⵢⵉⵝⵉⵔⵉⵙ (Sidi Bl'bbas)	Sidi Belεebbas	DZ-22	Sidi Bel Abbès	35°11'24"N 00°37'51"W
Annaba	عنابة ('Anābah)	ⵏⵏⵏⵓⵢⵔ ('Ennaba)	εennaba	DZ-23	Annaba	36°54'00"N 07°46'00"W
Guelma	قلمة (Qālimah)	ⵖⵓⵍⵎⵓⵏ (Galma)	Galma	DZ-24	Guelma	36°27'44"N 07°25'34"E
Constantine	قسنطينة (Qusanṭīnah)	ⵙⵏⵟⵉⵏⵉⵏⵓⵢⵔ (Qsnṭina)	Qsenṭina/Qesen tina	DZ-25	Constantine	36°21'54"N 06°36'53"E

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Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight ¹³ (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code ¹⁴	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
Médéa	المدية (Al Madīyah)	ⵍⵎⵉⵔⵉⵢⵢⵓ (Mdiyya) or ⵍⵎⵉⵔⵉⵢⵢⵓ (Lemdiyya)	Medea	DZ-26	Médéa	36°15'51"N 02°45'14"E
Mostaganem	مستغانم (Mustaghānim)	ⵎⵉⵙⵜⵖⵏⵏⵉⵎ (Mestghanem)	Mustāyanem / Mestyanem	DZ-27	Mostaganem	35°55'52"N 00°05'21"E
M'Sila	المسيلة (Al Masīlah)	ⵜⴰⵎⴰⵙⵉⵍⵜ (Tamsilt)	Msila	DZ-28	M'sila	35°42'32"N 04°32'14"E
Mascara	معسكر (Mu'askar)	ⵎⴰⵎⴰⵙⴰⵔ (M'esker)	Meskar	DZ-29	Mascara	35°23'48"N 00°08'25"E
Ouargla	ورقلة (Warqalah)	ⵝⴰⵔⵖⵍⴰ (Wargela) or ⵝⴰⵔⵖⵍⴰ (Wargla)	Waregla	DZ-30	Ouargla	31°56'06"N 05°19'20"E
Oran	وهران (Wahrān)	ⵝⴰⵔⵖⵍⴰ (Wahrān)	Wehrān	DZ-31	Oran	35°41'28"N 00°38'30"W
El Bayadh	البيض (Al Bayḍ)	ⵍⵔⵉⵔⵉⵢⵢⵓ (Lbeyyed)	El Bayadh or Lbeyyed	DZ-32	El Bayadh	33°40'22"N 01°01'09"E

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Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight ¹³ (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code ¹⁴	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
Illizi	إليزي (Ilīzī)	ⵉⵍⵉⵣⵉⵣⵉ (Ilizi)	Ilizi	DZ-33	Illizi	26°29'00"N 08°28'00"E
Bordj Bou Arreridj	برج بوعريـڨ (Burj Bū 'Arīrīj)	ⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉ ⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉ (Burğ Bu 'Ririğ)	Lberğ Buēririğ or Burdğ Buēririğ	DZ-34	Bordj Bou Arreridj	36°04'26"N 04°45'41"E
Boumerdès	بومرداس (Būmardās)	ⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉ (Bumrdas)	Bumerdas	DZ-35	Boumerdès	36°45'32"N 03°28'29"E
El Tarf	الطارف (Aṭ Ṭārf)	ⵜⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉ (Taref) or ⵜⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉ (Ṭtaref)	Ṭtaref	DZ-36	El Tarf	36°46'02"N 08°18'50"E
Tindouf	تندوف (Tindūf)	ⵜⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉ (Tinduf)	Tinduf	DZ-37	Tindouf	27°40'16"N 08°08'51"W
Tissemsilt	تيسمسيلت (Tisamsilt)	ⵜⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉ (Tismsilt)	Tisemsilt	DZ-38	Tissemsilt	35°36'26"N 01°48'39"E
El Oued	الوادي (Al Wādī)	ⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉⵔⵉ (Lwad)	Lwad	DZ-39	El Oued	33°21'22"N 06°51'47"E

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Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight ¹³ (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code ¹⁴	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
Khenchela	خنشلة (Khanshalah)	ⵀⵉⵏⵉⵙⵉⵏⵉ (Xenchla)	Xenchela	DZ-40	Khenchela	35°26'09"N 07°08'36"E
Souk Ahras	سوق أهراس (Sūq Ahrās)	ⵉⵙⵓⵕ ⵀⵓⵔⵓⵙ (Suq Ahras)	Ssuq Ahras	DZ-41	Souk Ahras	36°17'11"N 07°57'04"E
Tipaza	تیبازة (Tibāzah)	ⵜⵉⴱⴰⴷⴰ (Tipaza)	Tipaza	DZ-42	Tipaza	36°35'23"N 02°26'56"E
Mila	ميلة (Mīlah)	ⵎⵉⵝⵉⵏⵉ (Mila)	Mila	DZ-43	Mila	36°27'01"N 06°15'52"E
Aïn Defla	عين الدفلى (‘Ayn ad Daflá)	ⵀⵉⵏ ⵉⵏⵉⵙⵉⵏⵉ (‘In Ḍdfla)	Ein Defla	DZ-44	Aïn Defla	36°15'51"N 01°58'04"E
Naâma	النعامة (An Na‘āmah)	ⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ (Nn‘ama)	Nεama	DZ-45	Naâma	33°16'00"N 00°19'00"W
Aïn Témouchent	عين تموشنت (‘Ayn Timūshant)	ⵀⵉⵏ ⵜⵉⵎⵓⵙⵉⵏⵜ (‘In Timuchent)	Ein Timucent	DZ-46	Aïn Témouchent	35°17'51"N 01°08'25"W

TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight ¹³ (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code ¹⁴	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
Ghardaïa	غرداية (Ghardāyah)	ⵜⴰⵖⴻⵔⴰⵢⴰ (Tagherdayt)	Tayerdayt	DZ-47	Ghardaïa	32°29'00"N 03°40'00"E
Relizane	غليزان (Ghilizān)	ⵖⵍⵉⵣⴰⵏ (Ghilizan)	Yilizan	DZ-48	Relizane	35°44'14"N 00°33'22"E
Timimoun	تيميمون (Timīmūn)	ⵜⴰⵎⵉⵎⵓⵏ (Timimun)	Timimoun or Timimun	DZ-49	Timimoun	29°15'51"N 00°14'09"E
Bordj Badji Mokhtar	برج باجي مختار (Burj Bājī Mukhtār)	ⴱⵓⵔⵉⵔ ⴱⴰⵃⵉ ⴱⵓⵕⵜⴰⵔ (Burğ Baği Muxtar)	Burğ Badji Mokhtar	DZ-50	Bordj Badji Mokhtar	21°19'37"N 00°57'15"E
Ouled Djellal	أولاد جلال (Awlād Jalāl)	ⵓⵍⴰⵔ ⵉⵙⵍⵍⴰⵝ (Ulad Jellal) or ⵓⵍⴰⵔ ⵉⵙⵍⵍⴰⵝ (Uled Djellal)	Wlad Ġellal	DZ-51	Ouled Djellal	34°25'48"N 05°03'41"E

TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight ¹³ (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code ¹⁴	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
Béni Abbès	بني عباس (Banī ‘Abbās)	ⵓⵔ ⵏ ⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ (Aṭ ‘Abbas) or ⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ (Ayt Abbas) ¹⁶	Béni Abbès or Bni Eebbas	DZ-52	Béni Abbès	30°07’59’’N 02°09’58’’W
In Salah	عين صالح (‘Ayn Ṣāliḥ)	ⵏ ⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ (‘In Saleḥ)	In Ṣaleḥ	DZ-53	In Salah	27°11’46’’N 02°28’55’’E
In Guezzam	عين قزام (‘Ayn Qazzām)	ⵏ ⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ (‘In Gzzam)	In Gezzam	DZ-54	In Guezzam	19°34’25’’N 05°46’05’’E
Touggourt	تقورت (Tuqurt) تغرت (Tugurt)	ⵏ ⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ (Tugurt)	Tuggurt	DZ-55	Touggourt	33°06’39’’N 06°04’12’’E
Djanet	جانت (Jānat)	ⵏ ⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ (Djanet)	Djanet or Ġanet	DZ-56	Djanet	24°33’19’’N 09°29’06’’E

¹⁶ Ayt or Aït means ‘sons of’ in Tamazight. Beni means the same thing in Arabic.

TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

Recommended Roman script Name	Name in Arabic Script (Romanized)	Name in Tamazight ¹³ (Romanized)	Algerian Roman-script Tamazight	ISO 3166-2 Code ¹⁴	Administrative Centre (PPLA) - Recommended Roman script name	Location of Centre
El M'Ghair	المغير (Al Maghayr)	ⵎⵖⵉⵔ (M'ayer) ⵎⵖⵉⵔ (Alm'ayer)	El Meghaier	DZ-57	El M'Ghair	33°57'05"N 05°55'20"E
El Meniaa	المنية (Al Manī'ah)	ⵙⵏⵉⵢⵓ (Lemni'a)	Lemniεa	DZ-58	El Meniaa (El Goléa)	30°34'32"N 02°53'03"E

Other Significant Locations

PCGN recommended Name	Name(s) in Native Script (Romanization)	Conventional Name	Variant Names/Spellings	Location	Feature Type
Timgad	تيمقاد (Tīmḡād)	-	Marciana Traiana Thamugadi	35°29'03"N 06°28'07"E	Roman archaeological site
Atlas Mountains	جبال الأطلس (Jibāl al Aṭlas)	Atlas Mountains	-	31°03'35"N 07°54'54"W	Mountain range
Ahaggar	جبال هقار (Jibāl Haqqār)	Hoggar Mountains	Idurar n Uhaggar	23°10'00"N 05°50'00"E	Mountain range
Tahat	جبل تاهات (Jabal Tāhāt)	Mount Tahat	-	23°17'24"N 05°31'48"E	Peak - highest point in Algeria (2908m)
Sahara	الصحراء الكبرى (Aṣ Ṣaḥrā' al Kubrá)	Sahara Desert	-	23°N 13°E	Desert
Oued Chelif	وادي الشلف (Wādī ash Shalif)	-	Chélift, Wad Sheliff	36°02'27"N 0°07'57"E	Longest river in Algeria
Oued Djedi	وادي الجدي (Wādī Jadī)	-	Djeddi, Oued-ed-Djedi, Wadi Jedi	34°39'00"N 05°55'00"E	River
Chott Melrhir	شط ملغيغ (Shaṭṭ Malghīgh)	-	Melhir, Shott Melghir, Formerly Lake Tritonis	34°20'00"N 06°20'00"E	Salt lake/Ramsar wetland

Useful references

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- Ethnologue: www.ethnologue.com (for information on languages)
- FCDO Travel Advice: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/algeria>
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- Maghreb Place Name elements etymology:
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- Monography of Wilayas: <https://interieur.gov.dz/Monographie/charte.php?lang=fr>
- National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing: <http://www.inct.mdn.dz/>
- Office National des Statistiques: <https://www.ons.dz/>
- Omniglot: www.omniglot.com (for information on languages and scripts)
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Compiled by PCGN
www.gov.uk/pcgn
June 2025